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ABSTRACT

This report provides enrollment trend information for public four-year colleges and universities for the period fall 1990 through fall 1997. Several trends are highlighted: during this period, total enrollment fell 0.5 percent to 5.77 million students; enrollment of racial/ethnic minorities rose 24.5 percent; white enrollment fell 10.8 percent. The number of men enrolled fell 7.2 percent, while the number of women enrolled fell 0.1 percent. Geographical analysis showed increased enrollment in the Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain states, and the sharpest decreases in enrollment in New England and the Plains states. Also discussed is the impact on enrollment of policy developments, demographic factors, enrollment patterns, affirmative action efforts at the national and state level, and key judicial decisions. Presentation of the data throughout the document is separated according to institutional membership in either the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU; n=425) or the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASUC; n=200). Two appendixes present total enrollment figures for AASCU and NASUC colleges and universities for fall 1990 and fall 1997. (RAB)

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Enrollment Trends

at Public Four-Year
Colleges and Universities
Fall 1990 to Fall 1997

aascu
American Association of State
Colleges and Universities

National Association of State Universities
and Land-Grant Colleges

Executive Summary

- Total enrollment at public four-year institutions fell 0.5 percent from fall 1990 to fall 1997. During this period, enrollment of racial/ethnic minorities rose 24.5 percent at these institutions, while enrollment of white students fell 10.8 percent.

- Similarly, total enrollment at AASCU* institutions fell 0.6 percent over the same period. Minority enrollment at these institutions jumped 21.8 percent, while enrollment of white students declined 10.7 percent.

- NASULGC** institutions experienced a total enrollment drop of 1.5 percent from fall 1990 to fall 1997. As with other public institutions during this period, gains in minority enrollment at NASULGC colleges and universities (25.1 percent increase) were more than offset by a decline in white enrollment.

- At both AASCU and NASULGC institutions, the total number of men enrolled fell from fall 1990 to fall 1997 (4 percent at AASCU institutions and 5.4 percent at NASULGC institutions). Over the same period, the number of women enrolled at these institutions increased (2.1 percent at AASCU institutions and 2.3 percent at NASULGC institutions).

- Full-time enrollment continues to grow relative to part-time enrollment at public four-year colleges and universities. From fall 1990 to fall 1997, the total number of full-time students rose 2.5 percent at AASCU institutions and 2 percent at NASULGC institutions. At the same time, part-time enrollments fell 6.3 percent at AASCU institutions and 10.7 percent at NASULGC institutions.

- Public four-year colleges and universities are experiencing enrollment growth at opposite ends of the age spectrum. From fall 1991 to fall 1997, the greatest percentage increases in enrollment by age group at AASCU and NASULGC institutions took place among people under 20 (7.5 percent increase at AASCU institutions, 8.7 percent increase at NASULGC institutions) and 50 and older (29.9 percent increase at AASCU institutions, 10.6 percent increase at NASULGC institutions).

- From fall 1990 to fall 1997, AASCU institutions in the Southeast (10.2 percent increase), Southwest (1.2 percent increase), and Rocky Mountain states (17.2 percent increase) posted overall enrollment gains. Similarly, NASULGC institutions in the Southeast (6.5 percent increase) and Rocky Mountain states (8.5 percent increase) experienced increases in total enrollment over this period.

- A number of factors will significantly influence enrollment patterns and trends at state colleges and universities over the next several years, including:

  - Demographic developments, particularly the expected wave of high school graduates over the next decade

  - Continued change in enrollment intensity (e.g. delayed or interrupted enrollment in postsecondary education)

  - Policy changes and judicial activity related to affirmative action and college/university admissions

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* Refers to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, a Washington-based organization representing more than 425 public four-year colleges and universities and university systems.

** Refers to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, which represents more than 200 public four-year colleges and universities and university systems.

Findings and Trends: Fall 1990 to Fall 1997

Introduction

During the 1990s, the overall enrollment picture at the nation's public four-year colleges and universities has been one of stability. Total enrollment, as well as enrollment by age and attendance status, have changed little at these institutions from the beginning of the decade through 1997.

Beneath the surface of this relatively static picture, however, significant enrollment-related changes are underway in public higher education. In the face of marginal decreases in total enrollment, the number of minority students enrolling at state colleges and universities continues to climb. Given that minority groups have been historically underrepresented on the nation's campuses and given the current policy climate surrounding the issue of affirmative action in academia, public institutions in many states may be increasingly challenged to develop practically feasible and politically acceptable means of effectively serving this rapidly growing group of students. Additionally, institutions in some geographic regions—the Southeast and Rocky Mountain states in particular—have experienced significant enrollment growth in the face of overall decline, which raises issues related to institutional capacity and the migration of students into and out of those states.

It is increasingly apparent that these challenges will only grow in the years ahead. The number of high school graduates (prospective college students) is expected to grow substantially over the next decade, driven by a jump in the projected number of minority graduates. This growth is also projected to be uneven across geographic regions, which will only exacerbate concerns over institutional capacity and interstate migration of students. Moreover, the issue of affirmative action will lurk in the background, especially if the U.S. Supreme Court fails to revisit the issue in the foreseeable future. State colleges and universities should continue to prepare themselves for these challenges, with a keen eye to the policy environment surrounding them.

Total Enrollment and Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

- Total enrollment at public four-year colleges and universities dropped from 5.91 million students in fall 1990 to 5.88 million students in fall 1997, a decrease of 0.5 percent. During this period, enrollment of racial/ethnic minorities at these institutions increased 24.5 percent, while enrollment of white students declined 10.8 percent. The minority groups posting the largest gains over this period were American Indian/Alaska Natives (42 percent increase) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (31.9 percent increase). [See Table 1]

- At AASCU member institutions, total enrollment fell from 3.37 million students in fall 1990 to 3.35 million students in fall 1997, a drop of 0.6 percent. Minority enrollment at these institutions, however, jumped 21.8 percent during this period, while enrollment of white students fell 10.7 percent. The fastest-growing minority groups (percentage terms) at these institutions were American Indian/Alaska Natives (36.4 percent increase) and Hispanics (28.6 percent increase). [See Table 2]

- NASULGC member institutions experienced a 1.5 percent decrease in total enrollment over the fall 1990 to fall 1997

Table 1

Total Enrollment in Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
African American	497,283	577,859	16.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	38,043	54,039	42.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	252,819	333,519	31.9%
Hispanic	314,341	407,016	29.5%
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**1,102,486**	**1,372,433**	**24.5%**
White, Non-Hispanic	**4,607,396**	**4,109,522**	**-10.8%**
Non-Resident Alien	197,063	219,981	11.6%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		176,746	
Grand Total	**5,906,945**	**5,878,682**	**-0.5%**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (175,015 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. Because the 1997 data have not yet undergone final adjudication, this distribution has not yet been made.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

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Table 2

Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
African American	338,182	395,453	16.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	22,501	30,682	36.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	119,448	145,245	21.6%
Hispanic	198,093	254,667	28.6%
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**678,224**	**826,047**	**21.8%**
White, Non-Hispanic	**2,614,912**	**2,335,143**	**-10.7%**
Non-Resident Alien	77,561	89,163	15.0%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		101,189	
Grand Total	**3,370,697**	**3,351,542**	**-0.6%**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (110,056 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. Because the 1997 data have not yet undergone final adjudication, this distribution has not yet been made.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

Table 3

Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
African American	246,553	286,994	16.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	19,173	26,791	39.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	164,318	226,023	37.6%
Hispanic	162,544	201,531	24.0%
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**592,588**	**741,339**	**25.1%**
White, Non-Hispanic	**2,548,548**	**2,235,697**	**-12.3%**
Non-Resident Alien	146,123	159,990	9.5%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		100,044	
Grand Total	**3,287,259**	**3,237,070**	**-1.5%**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (76,262 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. Because the 1997 data have not yet undergone final adjudication, this distribution has not yet been made.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

period, from 3.29 million students to 3.24 million students. These institutions also posted a substantial increase in minority enrollment (25.1 percent), offset by a decline in white enrollment (12.3 percent). The minority groups posting the largest percentage increases over the period were American Indian/Alaska Natives (39.7 percent increase) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (37.6 percent). [See Table 3]

Enrollment by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

- At public four-year institutions, the number of women enrolled changed little from fall 1990 to fall 1997 (0.1 percent decrease), while enrollment of male students fell significantly (7.2 percent). For female students, a 28.7 percent increase in minority enrollment offset an 8.3 percent decline in white enrollment. For male students, a 19.1 percent jump in minority enrollment was offset by a 13.6 percent drop in white enrollment. [See Figure 1]

- At AASCU institutions, the total number of women enrolled rose 2.1 percent from fall 1990 to fall 1997, from 1.9 million to 1.94 million. This increase was driven by a 25.9 percent jump in minority enrollment, most notably among American Indian/Alaska Natives (36.7 percent increase) and Hispanics (31.7 percent increase). Over the same period, the number of male students enrolled at these institutions fell 4 percent, from 1.47 million to 1.42 million. For male students, a significant increase in minority enrollment (16.1 percent) was offset by a substantial decline in white enrollment (13.3 percent). [See Table 4]

- Similarly, enrollment of female students at NASULGC institutions increased 2.3 percent from fall 1990 to fall 1997, from 1.65 million to 1.69 million. As at AASCU institutions, this increase can be attributed to growth in minority enrollment (29.3 percent increase), with the largest gains posted by Asian/Pacific Islanders (46.7 percent increase) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (42 percent increase). Enrollment of male students declined 5.4 percent at NASULGC institutions over the same period, however. Growth in enrollment of male minority students (20.1 percent) was offset by a 15.1 percent drop in white male students. [See Table 5]

Enrollment by Age Level

- Total enrollment by age level changed only marginally at public four-year institutions from fall 1991 to fall 1997, but

Table 4

Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Males			
African American	129,491	143,901	11.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	9,182	12,473	35.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	61,467	69,428	13.0%
Hispanic	82,753	102,713	24.1%
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**282,893**	**328,515**	**16.1%**
White, Non-Hispanic	**1,143,505**	**990,869**	**-13.3%**
Non-Resident Alien	48,459	49,953	3.1%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		45,825	
Total Males	**1,474,857**	**1,415,162**	**-4.0%**
Females			
African American	208,691	251,552	20.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	13,319	18,209	36.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	57,981	75,817	30.8%
Hispanic	115,340	151,954	31.7%
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**395,331**	**497,532**	**25.9%**
White, Non-Hispanic	**1,471,407**	**1,344,274**	**-8.6%**
Non-Resident Alien	29,102	39,210	34.7%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown and Other		55,364	
Total Females	**1,895,840**	**1,936,380**	**2.1%**
Grand Total	**3,370,697**	**3,351,542**	**-0.6%**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (110,056 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. Because the 1997 data have not yet undergone final adjudication, this distribution has not yet been made.
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

Table 5

Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Males			
African American	100,095	110,859	10.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8,541	11,690	36.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	86,772	112,270	29.4%
Hispanic	74,130	88,864	19.9%
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**269,538**	**323,683**	**20.1%**
White, Non-Hispanic	**1,263,780**	**1,072,548**	**-15.1%**
Non-Resident Alien	99,924	99,494	-0.4%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		48,737	
Total Males	**1,633,242**	**1,544,460**	**-5.4%**
Females			
African American	146,458	176,135	20.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	10,632	15,101	42.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	77,546	113,753	46.7%
Hispanic	88,414	112,667	27.4%
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**323,050**	**417,656**	**29.3%**
White, Non-Hispanic	**1,284,768**	**1,163,151**	**-9.5%**
Non-Resident Alien	46,199	60,496	30.9%
Race/Ethnicity Unknown and Other		51,307	
Total Females	**1,654,017**	**1,692,610**	**2.3%**
Grand Total	**3,287,259**	**3,237,070**	**-1.5%**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (76,262 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. Because the 1997 data have not yet undergone final adjudication, this distribution has not yet been made.
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

the changes that did occur have significant future implications. One age category that experienced enrollment growth during this period was that of students 50 and older, which grew from 1.6 percent of total enrollment in fall 1991 to 2.0 percent of total enrollment in fall 1997. Such an increase suggests that middle-aged Americans are returning to campuses to update their skills or prepare for second or third careers, trends that are likely to accelerate with the continued shift toward an information- and service-based economy. A second group that posted measurable enrollment gains during this period was that of students under 20, which increased its share of total enrollment from 20.3 percent in fall 1991 to 22.6 percent in fall 1997. This growth signals the beginning of a new wave of traditional-age college students (see discussion in "Demographic Developments" below). [See Figure 2]

- From fall 1991 to fall 1997, three age groups posted enrollment gains at AASCU institutions:
  - under 20 (7.5 percent increase)
  - 25-34 (6.6 percent increase)
  - 50 and older (29.9 percent increase) [See Table 6]
- At NASULGC institutions, only two age groups experienced enrollment growth from fall 1991 to fall 1997:

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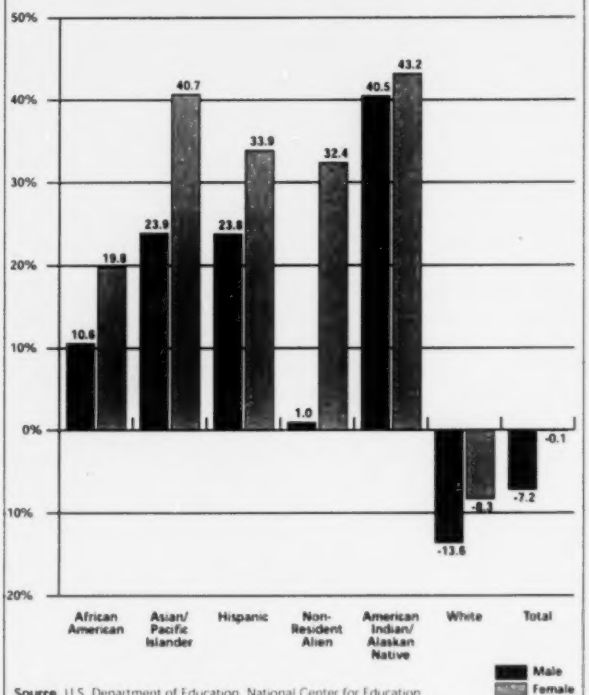
Figure 1

Percentage Change in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 to Fall 1997



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997. Does not include students whose race/ethnicity was unknown.

- under 20 (8.7 percent increase)
- 50 and older (10.6 percent increase) [See Table 7]

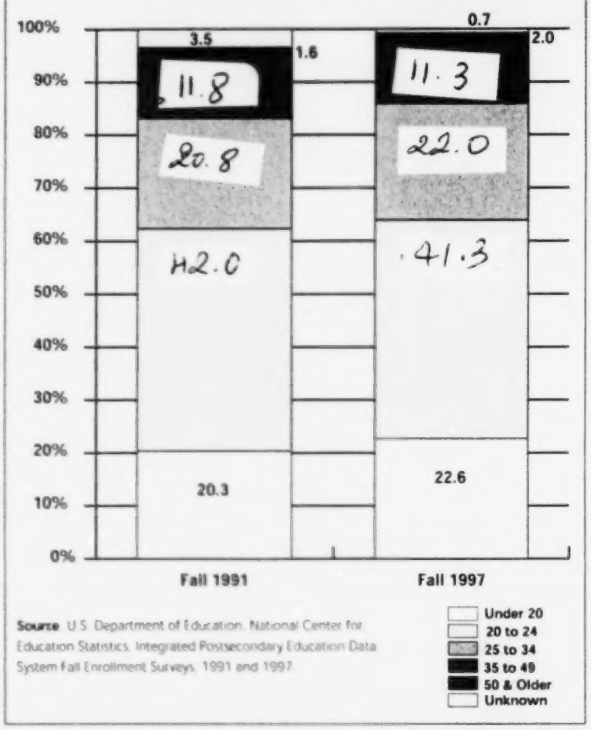
Enrollment by Academic Status and Enrollment Intensity

◆ The 1990s have been a period of enrollment growth for first-time freshmen (3.9 percent increase) and graduate (7 percent increase) and first-professional students (5.5 percent increase) at state colleges and universities. This period, however, has been one of contraction for enrollment of upper-division undergraduate students (1.8 percent decrease) and non-degree seeking students (10.5 percent decrease) at these institutions. Additionally, full-time enrollment is on the rise at public four-year institutions, while enrollment of part-time students is on the decline (8.2 percent decrease). These trends have had a definite impact on the programs and services offered by these institutions, but the combination of rising freshman enrollment and falling upper division enrollment suggests that public colleges and universities need to continue the search for innovative approaches to student retention. [See Figures 3 and 4]

◆ At AASCU institutions, total undergraduate enrollment (full-time and part-time) fell from fall 1990 to fall 1997, both for first-time freshmen (1.1 percent decrease) and for upper division students (1.4 percent decrease). Over the same total period, graduate and first-professional enrollment (full-time and part-time) increased (12 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively), and enrollment of non-degree seeking students (full-time and part-time) dropped signifi-

Figure 2

Distribution of Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Age Level, Fall 1991 and Fall 1997



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1997.

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Table 6

Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions, by Age Level, Fall 1991 and Fall 1997

Age Level	Fall 1991 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Under 20	655,757	704,856	7.5%
20 to 24	1,370,167	1,327,405	-3.1%
25 to 34	702,086	748,688	6.6%
35 to 49	441,687	428,967	-2.9%
50 and Older	60,590	78,728	29.9%
Unknown	170,036	36,574	-78.5%
Total	**3,400,323**	**3,325,218**	**-2.2%**

Note: Due to nonresponse by some institutions, the fall 1997 total does not correspond exactly with the total given in Table 2.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1997.

Table 7

Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions, by Age Level, Fall 1991 and Fall 1997

Age Level	Fall 1991 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Under 20	684,996	744,305	8.7%
20 to 24	1,480,426	1,375,742	-7.1%
25 to 34	712,350	705,371	-1.0%
35 to 49	353,338	309,824	-12.3%
50 and Older	49,957	55,275	10.6%
Unknown	32,059	26,935	-16.0%
Total	3,313,126	3,217,452	-2.9%

Note: Due to nonresponse by some institutions, the fall 1997 total does not correspond exactly with the total given in Table 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1997.

cantly (9 percent decrease). Enrollment of full-time students at these institutions rose during this period (2.5 percent increase), while part-time enrollment fell (6.3 percent decrease). [See Table 8]

- NASULGC institutions presented a mixed picture of total undergraduate enrollment (full-time and part-time) from fall 1990 to fall 1997, with first-time freshmen posting a gain of 5.4 percent and upper-division enrollment registering a loss of 4.1 percent. Total graduate and first-professional enrollment (full-time and part-time) at these institutions rose over the period (4.9 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively), but enrollment of non-degree seeking students (full-time and part-time) declined considerably (8.5 percent). As at AASCU colleges and universities, enrollment of full-time students at NASULGC institutions increased slightly over the period (2 percent), while part-time enrollment fell significantly (10.7 percent). [See Table 9]

Enrollment by Region

- Despite an overall enrollment drop of 0.5 percent nationwide from fall 1990 to fall 1997, public four-year institutions in the Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain states posted enrollment gains over this period (8.1 percent, 0.6 percent, and 15.6 percent, respectively). The regions that experienced the largest percentage decreases in total enrollment during this period were New England (8.7 percent decrease) and the Plains (7.7 percent decrease). [See Figure 5] Recent projections of high school graduates suggest that these geographic enrollment patterns will continue for the foreseeable future, which raises issues related to institutional capacity in high-growth areas and policies designed to regulate interstate migration of students.

- AASCU institutions, which experienced a 0.6 percent loss of enrollment nationwide from fall 1990 to fall 1997, registered growth in three regions:

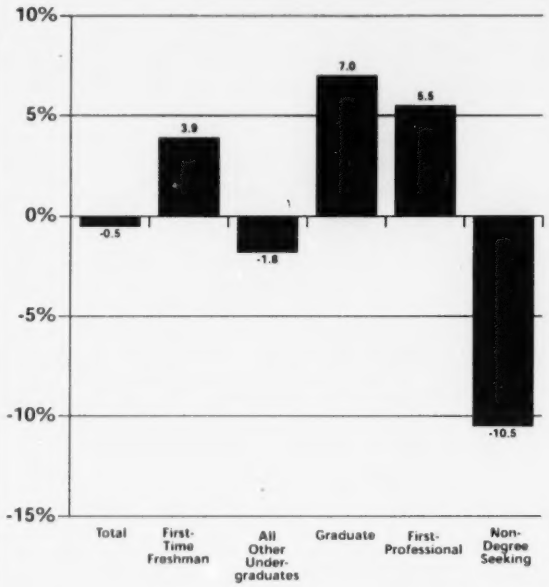
  - Southeast (10.2 percent increase)
  - Southwest (1.2 percent increase)
  - Rocky Mountain (17.2 percent increase)

  Over the same period, the largest percentage decreases in enrollment were posted by AASCU institutions in the following regions:

  - Outlying areas (19.5 percent decrease)
  - Plains (8.9 percent decrease)
  - New England (8.3 percent decrease) [See Table 10]

Figure 3

Percentage Changes in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Academic Grade Level, Fall 1990 to Fall 1997



Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

- NASULGC institutions, which experienced a 1.5 percent loss of total enrollment nationwide from fall 1990 to fall 1997, registered increases in two regions:

  - Southeast (6.5 percent increase)
  - Rocky Mountain (8.5 percent increase)

  At the same time, NASULGC institutions in the following regions posted the largest percentage declines in total enrollment:

  - Outlying areas (24.2 percent decrease)
  - New England (9.2 percent decrease)
  - Plains (8.1 percent decrease) [See Table 11]

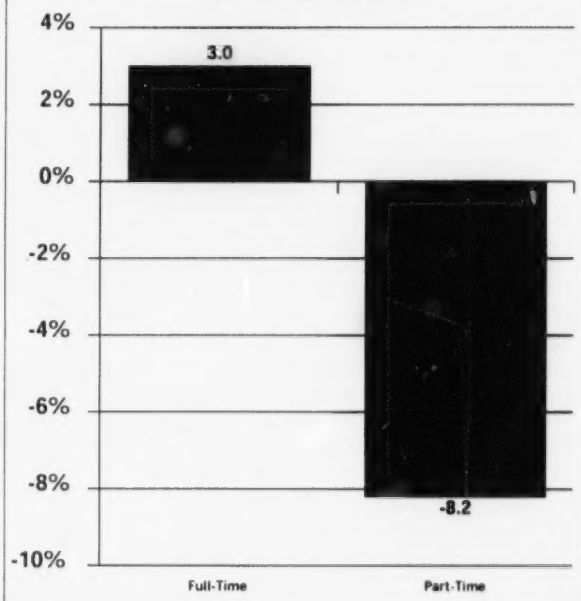
Policy Developments and Related Issues

A good deal of the recent discussion related to change in American higher education has focused on how external forces stand to transform state colleges and universities. Of particular interest is the role that information technology is to play in program content and delivery, as well as the role that alternative providers might play in meeting the educational needs of a growing population.

Equally as important, however, are the dramatic changes related to internal forces, especially those related to the composition and behavior of the student population to be served by public four-year institutions. Knowing exactly who our students are and where they end up are essential to meeting their needs, but recent shifts in demographics, student attendance patterns, and policy directions pose increasing challenges to institutions' efforts on this front. The following points strongly suggest that for state colleges and universities, the bar for meeting these challenges is being raised even higher.

Figure 4

Percentage Changes in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Enrollment Intensity, Fall 1990 to Fall 1997



Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

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Table 8

Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions By Academic Grade Level, Fall 1990 and 1997

Academic Grade Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Full-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	384,253	394,689	2.7%
All Other Undergraduates	1,640,672	1,646,946	0.4%
Graduate	99,502	138,615	39.3%
First Professional	12,761	13,583	6.4%
Non-Degree Seeking	46,878	45,479	-3.0%
Total Full-Time	**2,184,066**	**2,239,312**	**2.5%**
Part-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	47,335	32,216	-31.9%
All Other Undergraduates	619,931	582,229	-6.1%
Graduate	262,070	266,352	1.6%
First Professional	1,744	1,731	-0.7%
Non-Degree Seeking	255,551	229,702	-10.1%
Total Part-Time	**1,186,631**	**1,112,230**	**-6.3%**
Grand Total	**3,370,697**	**3,351,542**	**-0.6%**

Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

Table 9

Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions By Academic Grade Level, Fall 1990 and 1997

Academic Grade Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Full-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	360,830	391,647	8.5%
All Other Undergraduates	1,623,924	1,598,274	-1.6%
Graduate	277,747	315,149	13.5%
First Professional	74,230	79,699	7.4%
Non-Degree Seeking	38,411	37,498	-2.4%
Total Full-Time	**2,375,142**	**2,422,267**	**2.0%**
Part-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	28,770	18,843	-34.5%
All Other Undergraduates	428,003	369,976	-13.6%
Graduate	263,775	252,870	-4.1%
First Professional	3,598	3,453	-4.0%
Non-Degree Seeking	187,971	169,661	-9.7%
Total Part-Time	**912,117**	**814,803**	**-10.7%**
Grand Total	**3,287,259**	**3,237,070**	**-1.5%**

Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997.

Demographic Developments

It is by now a well-known fact that the coming influx of 18-24 year-olds in the U.S. population (termed the "Baby Boom Echo"), as potential college enrollees, will have a substantial impact on public four-year institutions. The composition of this influx, however, is expected to significantly change the face of the nation's collegiate population. This is an important development, given shifting attitudes about the use of racial/ethnic preferences in college and university admissions (see discussion below).

Projections from The College Board and the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) indicate that the number of public high school graduates will increase 7.7 percent from 1998-99 to 2011-2012. This increase is expected to be composed entirely of racial and ethnic minorities, as the number of non-minority (white) graduates is projected to fall 7.2 percent nationwide over this period. By contrast, the number of minority graduates from public high schools during this period is expected to jump 51 percent nationwide.[1] Because these groups have historically been underrepresented in higher education and stand at the center of the current controversies over college and university admissions policies, these trends have potentially serious policy implications.

Enrollment Patterns

Shifting enrollment patterns represent another developing challenge for state colleges and universities. The notion of completing a baccalaureate degree in four years without interruption is increasingly becoming an antiquated one, as students strive to balance a number of competing external demands and work toward their degrees in a more sporadic fashion. The term "stopout,"* virtually unknown in the higher education lexicon several years ago, is becoming commonplace in describing the American college student. Because colleges and universities are increasingly being held accountable for the retention and degree completion of their students, understanding these enrollment patterns and designing programs and

* Defined by the National Center for Education Statistics as: "A beginning student who interrupted his or her enrollment in the first year with a break of more than four months (but less than four years) before re-enrolling."

policies that account for them will be an important institutional challenge in the years ahead.

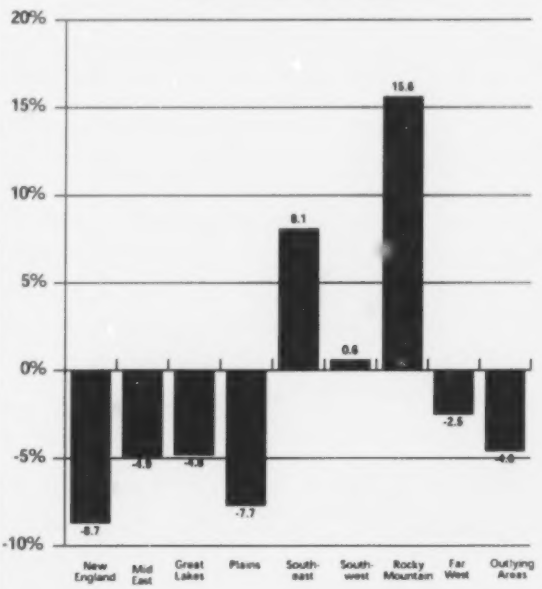
- Nearly three-quarters of beginning undergraduate students in 1989-90 at public four-year institutions (73.2 percent) had received a degree or were enrolled toward one five years later, compared with 75.5 percent for all four-year institutions and 80.4 percent for private four-year institutions.

- At public four-year institutions, 11 percent of undergraduate students who began their education in 1989-90 left their original institution for more than four months but less than four years and then resumed their education, either at their original institution or at another institution. Of those students who returned to their original institution, just over half (50.6 percent) had received a degree or were enrolled toward a degree five years after their initial enrollment. This compares with 58.4 percent for all four-year institutions and 77.8 percent for private four-year institutions.

- At both public and private four-year institutions, factors associated with "stopping out" include low grade point average, delayed enrollment in postsecondary education, less direct contact with faculty and fellow students, increased employment, and educational attainment of the student's parents.[2]

Figure 5

Percentage Change in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Geographic Region Fall 1990 to Fall 1997



New England: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
Mid East: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA
Great Lakes: IL, IN, MI, OH, WI
Plains: IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD
Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV
Southwest: AZ, NM, OK, TX
Rocky Mountain: CO, ID, MT, UT, WY
Far West: AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA
Outlying Areas: American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Service Schools

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997. Regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region codes.

Affirmative Action Developments

Debate over the use of affirmative action programs in college and university admissions and financial aid continues to loom large over public four-year institutions. While the battle over this issue rages in statehouses and courthouses and at the ballot box, it is increasingly surfacing in other venues. One is the halls of academia, as new scholarly studies on the effectiveness of affirmative action programs are being hailed as definitive evidence and decried as "spin" in the ongoing debate. Another is the federal regulatory process, where colleges and universities are now being warned about the use of standardized tests in admissions and aid decisions because of alleged racial/ethnic bias in the tests.

With vows by affirmative action foes to continue their state-by-state efforts to end racial/ethnic preferences in higher education, it is a virtual certainty that affirmative action will remain at the forefront of the higher education policy agenda for the foreseeable future. In such an environment, state colleges and universities are increasingly likely to reassess and even revise their admissions and aid policies. According to AASCU's 1998 State Issues Survey, 28 percent of the presi-

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Table 10

Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions By Geographic Region, Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

Region	Number of Institutions	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
New England	25	156,585	143,631	-8.3%
Mid East	66	499,853	477,538	-4.5%
Great Lakes	53	625,492	588,175	-6.0%
Plains	39	277,750	253,116	-8.9%
Southeast	111	839,536	925,147	10.2%
Southwest	42	332,369	336,222	1.2%
Rocky Mountain	19	127,766	149,688	17.2%
Far West	34	468,378	443,441	-5.3%
Outlying Areas	5	42,968	34,584	-19.5%
Total	**394**	**3,370,697**	**3,351,542**	**-0.6%**

New England: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
Mid East: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA
Great Lakes: IL, IN, MI, OH, WI
Plains: IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD
Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV
Southwest: AZ, NM, OK, TX
Rocky Mountain: CO, ID, MT, UT, WY
Far West: AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA
Outlying Areas: American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Service Schools

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997. Regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region codes

Table 11

Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions By Geographic Region, Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

Region	Number of Institutions	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
New England	8	128,534	116,681	-9.2%
Mid East	19	340,385	324,768	-4.6%
Great Lakes	24	637,967	596,146	-6.6%
Plains	17	307,511	282,455	-8.1%
Southeast	51	809,020	861,901	6.5%
Southwest	16	399,499	397,104	-0.6%
Rocky Mountain	9	146,968	159,431	8.5%
Far West	23	477,367	468,275	-1.9%
Outlying Areas	5	40,008	30,309	-24.2%
Total	**172**	**3,287,259**	**3,237,070**	**-1.5%**

New England: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
Mid East: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA
Great Lakes: IL, IN, MI, OH, WI
Plains: IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD
Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV
Southwest: AZ, NM, OK, TX
Rocky Mountain: CO, ID, MT, UT, WY
Far West: AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA
Outlying Areas: American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Service Schools

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 1997. Regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region codes

dents and chancellors sampled (representing 14 states) indicated that they were reviewing and/or revising their admissions policies in light of judicial or electoral developments in their state or other states. In light of the developments summarized below, that percentage may climb in 1999.

State Developments

Twelve states considered legislation to curb or eliminate affirmative action programs in 1998, with none passing. States considering similar measures in 1999 include Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee.[3]

A number of states have seen attempts at voter-based initiatives related to affirmative action, but most have failed to get the requisite support for ballot placement. The notable exception is Washington State, where voters approved Initiative 200 (which bans the use of racial preferences in state hiring, contracts, and college admissions) in 1998. States that may attempt ballot measures in the near future include Colorado, Florida (see below), Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, and Oregon.[4]

California—The state is continuing its implementation of Proposition 209, a 1996 measure that bans the use of racial preferences in state activities such as public college and university admissions. The measure has prompted new efforts by the state's colleges and universities to boost geographic and racial/ethnic diversity, including a new plan to grant admission to the University of California to the top four percent of graduates from each high school in the state. The plan is expected to increase UC enrollment by about 3,600 students systemwide when it takes effect in 2001, and it is estimated

that about one-fourth of the newly eligible students will be black or Hispanic.[5]

Michigan—The University of Michigan is currently preparing to defend itself against lawsuits filed by unsuccessful applicants to its undergraduate and law programs. The applicants, represented by the Washington-based Center for Individual Rights, claim that the University's use of racial preferences in its admissions policy (which awards bonus rating points to applicants from racial/ethnic minority groups) violates the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.[6]

Massachusetts—The University of Massachusetts at Amherst announced in March that it is changing its admissions policy to reduce the "plus" factor given to minority applicants. The change is seen as a response to a 1998 ruling from the U.S. Court of Appeals in the First Circuit, which struck down the minority admissions policy of an elite public high school in Boston (see below). The policy change will complicate the University's objective of increasing its minority enrollment to 20 percent, a benchmark set in 1997.[7]

Florida—The signature drive for an anti-affirmative action initiative is underway here, led by California businessman and University of California Regent Ward Connerly. The drive is opposed by Republican Gov. Jeb Bush, who is mobilizing GOP constituencies to keep the measure off the ballot, at least until 2002.[8]

Federal Developments

In May 1999, the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights issued a draft memorandum of guidance to institutions of higher education regarding their use of standardized test scores in determining admissions eligibility, warning that:

> *"The use of any educational test which has a significant disparate impact on the members of any particular race, national origin, or sex is discriminatory, and a violation of Title VI and/or Title IX, respectively, unless it is educationally necessary and there is no practicable alternative form of assessment which meets the education institution's needs and would have less of a disparate impact."*

The guidelines, if adopted as drafted, could have a significant impact on state colleges and universities, many of which heavily weight standardized tests scores in making admissions decisions.[9]

Judicial Developments

Washington State—A federal trial judge here ruled that the principle of considering race in college and university admissions, as set forth in *Regents of the University of California vs. Bakke* is still valid as applied to the University of Washington School of Law. The judge also ruled, however, that the school's admissions program must be carefully examined to determine whether it is focused strictly on the objective of fostering diversity. The school is being sued by an unsuccessful white applicant who argues that her right to equal protection was violated by the school's differential admissions policy and that promoting diversity is not a sufficiently compelling state interest to justify such a policy. The case is currently being reviewed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.[10]

Massachusetts—In November 1998, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit ruled that while the idea of race as a "plus" factor in admissions decisions is still constitutionally valid, the entrance criteria of an elite public high school in Boston relied too heavily on racial/ethnic preferences. In a 3–2 decision, the court ordered the school to abandon its policy and admit a white student who had been turned away. As a result, several colleges and universities in the First Circuit (Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., P.R.) are re-examining their admissions policies, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst has already announced changes in its policy (see above).[11]

Conclusion

Enrollment patterns and trends lie at the heart of some of the most prevalent and controversial higher education policy issues—the push for greater accountability measurement by institutions, the movement from funding mechanisms based on input factors to those based on performance, and the call to

revisit or rebuke affirmative action, to name a few. Amid the discussion and debate, the enrollment picture at the nation's state colleges and universities is changing markedly. Increasing numbers of the oldest and youngest students are enrolling at these institutions, and enrollment of racial and ethnic minorities continues to grow. All of these groups bring different experiences and educational needs to the campus, needs that institutions must endeavor to meet while navigating the sometimes treacherous policy environment surrounding enrollment-related issues.

The combination of these factors indicates that for state colleges and universities, knowing exactly who their students are and what is happening to them is more than a research question. For a growing number of public institutions, it is a question of surviving or thriving in a new century.

Endnotes

1 Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education and The College Board, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity* (Boulder, Colo.: WICHE, 1998).

2 Laura Horn and C. Dennis Carroll, *Stopouts or Stayouts? Undergraduates Who Leave College in Their First Year* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, 1998) [Document 1999-087].

3 American Council on Education, "Affirmative Action in the States 1999" (Washington, D.C.: Author, March 1999).

4 Ibid.

5 Patrick Healy, "U. of California to Admit Top 4% From Every High School," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 2 April 1999: A36.

6 Peter Schmidt, "U. of Michigan Prepares to Defend Admissions Policy in Court," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 30 October 1998: A32.

7 Patrick Healy, "U. of Mass. Limits Racial Preferences, Despite Vow to Increase Minority Enrollment," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 5 March 1999: A30.

8 Terry Neal and David Broder, "Affirmative Action Tears at Fla. GOP," *The Washington Post*, 15 May 1999: A1.

9 Patrick Healy, "Proposed Federal Rules Would Sharply Limit Use of Test Scores in Admissions, Aid Decisions," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 17 May 1999: on-line edition.

10 Patrick Healy and Liz McMillen, "Judge Affirms Validity of 'Bakke' in U. of Washington Affirmative Action Lawsuit," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 26 February 1999: A32.

11 Patrick Healy, "U.S. Appeals Court Ruling May Imperil University Defenses for Affirmative Action," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, 4 December 1998: A29.

Appendix A

Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities, Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Alabama	Alabama A&M University	4,886	5,094	4.3%
	Alabama State University	4,587	5,273	15.0%
	Auburn University at Montgomery	6,261	5,526	-11.7%
	Jacksonville State University	8,448	7,619	-9.8%
	Troy State University	5,024	6,468	28.7%
	Troy State University Dothan	1,933	2,112	9.3%
	Troy State University in Montgomery	2,736	3,349	22.4%
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	15,356	14,933	-2.8%
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	8,139	6,464	-20.6%
	University of Montevallo	3,250	3,125	-3.8%
	University of North Alabama	5,622	5,575	-0.8%
	University of South Alabama	11,584	11,999	3.6%
	University of West Alabama	1,921	2,068	7.7%
Alaska	University of Alaska Anchorage	17,490	14,765	-15.6%
	University of Alaska Southeast	2,710	3,743	38.1%
Arizona	Arizona State University-West Campus	N/A	4,807	N/A
	Northern Arizona University	16,992	19,618	15.5%
Arkansas	Arkansas State University	9,264	10,012	8.1%
	Arkansas Tech University	4,062	4,238	4.3%
	Henderson State University	4,042	3,773	-6.7%
	Southern Arkansas University	2,492	2,676	7.4%
	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	11,232	10,907	-2.9%
	University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,108	2,182	3.5%
	University of Central Arkansas	8,396	8,938	6.5%
California	California Maritime Academy	376	374	-0.5%
	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	17,751	16,735	-5.7%
	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	19,468	17,246	-11.4%
	California State University, Bakersfield	5,442	5,717	5.1%
	California State University, Chico	16,633	14,247	-14.3%
	California State University, Dominguez Hills	9,442	10,704	13.4%
	California State University, Fresno	19,960	18,113	-9.3%
	California State University, Fullerton	25,592	24,906	-2.7%
	California State University, Hayward	12,999	12,855	-1.1%
	California State University, Long Beach	33,987	27,809	-18.2%
	California State University, Los Angeles	21,597	19,160	-11.3%
	California State University, Monterey Bay	N/A	1,586	N/A
	California State University, Northridge	31,167	27,653	-11.3%
	California State University, Sacramento	26,336	23,478	-10.9%
	California State University, San Bernardino	11,923	13,280	11.4%
	California State University, San Marcos	N/A	4,678	N/A
	California State University, Stanislaus	5,809	6,213	7.0%
	Humboldt State University	7,647	7,492	-2.0%
	San Diego State University	35,493	30,593	-13.8%
	San Francisco State University	29,343	26,982	-8.0%
	San Jose State University	30,334	26,897	-11.3%
	Sonoma State University	7,622	7,047	-7.5%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Colorado	Adams State College	5,235	7,074	35.1%
	Fort Lewis College	3,935	4,447	13.0%
	Mesa State College	4,610	4,900	6.3%
	Metropolitan State College of Denver	17,400	17,657	1.5%
	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	6,646	7,206	8.4%
	University of Colorado at Denver	11,512	13,772	19.6%
	University of Northern Colorado	12,413	11,860	-4.5%
	University of Southern Colorado	4,365	5,048	15.6%
	Western State College of Colorado	2,402	2,515	4.7%
Connecticut	Central Connecticut State University	13,798	11,625	-15.7%
	Eastern Connecticut State University	4,475	4,527	1.2%
	Southern Connecticut State University	13,612	11,395	-16.3%
	Western Connecticut State University	6,245	5,421	-13.2%
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,606	3,320	27.4%
District of Columbia	Gallaudet University	2,014	1,696	-15.8%
	Howard University	11,101	10,438	-6.0%
	University of the District of Columbia	11,990	4,715	-60.7%
Florida	Florida A&M University	8,344	10,991	31.7%
	Florida Atlantic University	12,767	18,823	47.4%
	Florida International University	22,466	30,012	33.6%
	University of Central Florida	21,541	28,685	33.2%
	University of North Florida	8,021	11,300	40.9%
	University of South Florida	32,326	34,036	5.3%
	University of West Florida	7,877	8,030	1.9%
Georgia	Albany State University	2,405	3,232	34.4%
	Armstrong Atlantic State University	4,170	5,696	36.6%
	Augusta State University	5,185	5,479	5.7%
	Clayton College and State University	4,140	4,714	13.9%
	Columbus State University	4,154	5,397	29.9%
	Fort Valley State University	2,158	2,847	31.9%
	Georgia College and State University	4,948	5,513	11.4%
	Georgia Southern University	12,249	13,963	14.0%
	Georgia Southwestern State University	2,225	2,414	8.5%
	Kennesaw State University	10,018	13,094	30.7%
	Macon State College	4,210	3,602	-14.4%
	North Georgia College & State University	2,518	3,313	31.6%
	Savannah State University	2,319	2,745	18.4%
	Southern Polytechnic State University	4,007	3,918	-2.2%
	State University of West Georgia	7,068	8,422	19.2%
	Valdosta State University	7,144	9,779	36.9%
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Hilo	4,449	2,639	-40.7%
Idaho	Boise State University	13,367	15,433	15.5%
	Idaho State University	9,139	11,886	30.1%
	Lewis-Clark State College	2,667	2,981	11.8%
Illinois	Chicago State University	7,152	8,722	22.0%
	Eastern Illinois University	11,116	11,777	5.9%
	Governors State University	5,592	6,117	9.4%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Illinois con't	Illinois State University	22,662	20,331	-10.3%
	Northeastern Illinois University	10,453	10,224	-2.2%
	Northern Illinois University	24,509	22,082	-9.9%
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078	21,908	-9.0%
	Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	11,686	11,207	-4.1%
	University of Illinois-Springfield	4,347	4,463	2.7%
	Western Illinois University	13,747	12,200	-11.3%
Indiana	Ball State University	20,343	19,419	-4.5%
	Indiana State University	11,781	10,784	-8.5%
	Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne	11,889	10,669	-10.3%
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	27,517	27,036	-1.7%
	Indiana University East	2,053	2,345	14.2%
	Indiana University Kokomo	3,332	2,927	-12.2%
	Indiana University Northwest	5,075	5,256	3.6%
	Indiana University South Bend	7,215	7,169	-0.6%
	Indiana University Southeast	5,642	5,520	-2.2%
	Purdue University-North Central Campus	3,446	3,369	-2.2%
	University of Southern Indiana	6,480	8,300	28.1%
Iowa	University of Northern Iowa	13,435	13,503	0.5%
Kansas	Emporia State University	6,072	5,320	-12.4%
	Fort Hays State University	5,500	5,616	2.1%
	Pittsburg State University	5,912	6,226	5.3%
	Washburn University of Topeka	6,485	6,281	-3.1%
	Wichita State University	16,151	14,061	-12.9%
Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky University	15,290	15,388	0.6%
	Kentucky State University	2,506	2,288	-8.7%
	Morehead State University	8,605	8,200	-4.7%
	Murray State University	8,079	8,792	8.8%
	Northern Kentucky University	11,254	11,762	4.5%
	Western Kentucky University	15,170	14,543	-4.1%
Louisiana	Grambling State University	6,485	5,862	-9.6%
	Louisiana State University in Shreveport	4,107	4,259	3.7%
	Louisiana Tech University	10,004	9,500	-5.0%
	McNeese State University	7,671	8,117	5.8%
	Nicholls State University	7,356	7,173	-2.5%
	Northeast Louisiana University	10,686	10,942	2.4%
	Northwestern State University of Louisiana	7,323	8,873	21.2%
	Southeastern Louisiana University	10,262	15,241	48.5%
	University of New Orleans	15,322	15,833	3.3%
	University of Southwestern Louisiana	15,764	17,020	8.0%
Maine	University of Maine at Augusta	4,773	5,248	10.0%
	University of Maine at Farmington	2,438	2,337	-4.1%
	University of Maine at Fort Kent	571	680	19.1%
	University of Maine at Machias	1,008	884	-12.3%
	University of Maine at Presque Isle	1,458	1,413	-3.1%
	University of Southern Maine	10,487	10,230	-2.5%
Maryland	Bowie State University	4,188	5,167	23.4%
	Coppin State College	2,578	3,540	37.3%
	Frostburg State University	5,019	5,199	3.6%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Maryland con't	Morgan State University	4,693	5,909	25.9%
	Salisbury State University	5,734	6,022	5.0%
	Towson University	15,035	15,524	3.3%
	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	10,146	9,863	-2.8%
Massachusetts	Bridgewater State College	8,821	8,926	1.2%
	Fitchburg State College	6,224	5,847	-6.1%
	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	2,421	1,679	-30.6%
	Salem State College	9,810	9,501	-3.1%
	University of Massachusetts Boston	13,723	12,828	-6.5%
	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	7,343	6,366	-13.3%
	University of Massachusetts Lowell	14,259	12,322	-13.6%
	Westfield State College	5,292	4,937	-6.7%
	Worcester State College	6,435	5,505	-14.5%
Michigan	Central Michigan University	18,286	24,747	35.3%
	Eastern Michigan University	25,011	22,730	-9.1%
	Ferris State University	12,037	9,468	-21.3%
	Grand Valley State University	11,725	15,676	33.7%
	Lake Superior State University	3,407	3,369	-1.1%
	Michigan Technological University	6,497	6,302	-3.0%
	Northern Michigan University	8,505	7,787	-8.4%
	Oakland University	12,400	14,379	16.0%
	Saginaw Valley State University	6,179	7,493	21.3%
	University of Michigan-Dearborn	7,684	N/A	N/A
	University of Michigan-Flint	6,589	6,488	-1.5%
	Western Michigan University	26,989	26,132	-3.2%
Minnesota	Bemidji State University	5,424	4,650	-14.3%
	Metropolitan State University	5,221	5,532	6.0%
	Minnesota State University, Mankato	16,575	12,507	-24.5%
	Moorhead State University	8,900	6,466	-27.3%
	Southwest State University	3,055	3,123	2.2%
	St. Cloud State University	17,075	13,946	-18.3%
	University of Minnesota Duluth	10,329	8,331	-19.3%
	Winona State University	7,707	6,739	-12.6%
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,863	2,847	-0.6%
	Delta State University	3,995	4,012	0.4%
	Jackson State University	6,837	6,333	-7.4%
	Mississippi University for Women	2,407	3,309	37.5%
	Mississippi Valley State University	1,873	2,231	19.1%
	University of Southern Mississippi	13,490	14,599	8.2%
Missouri	Central Missouri State University	11,429	10,320	-9.7%
	Harris Stowe State College	1,973	1,699	-13.9%
	Lincoln University	3,619	3,041	-16.0%
	Missouri Southern State College	6,016	5,484	-8.8%
	Missouri Western State College	4,555	5,124	12.5%
	Northwest Missouri State University	6,093	6,284	3.1%
	Southeast Missouri State University	8,801	8,231	-6.5%
	Southwest Missouri State University	19,480	16,468	-15.5%
	Truman State University	6,150	6,421	4.4%
	University of Missouri-St. Louis	15,393	15,576	1.2%
Montana	Montana State University-Billings	3,953	3,801	-3.8%

State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Montana con't	Montana State University-Northern	1,761	1,704	-3.2%
	Montana Tech of The University of Montana	1,930	1,823	-5.5%
	Western Montana College of The University of Montana	1,100	1,122	2.0%
Nebraska	Chadron State College	3,059	2,931	-4.2%
	Peru State College	1,526	1,807	18.4%
	University of Nebraska-Kearney	9,894	7,133	-27.9%
	University of Nebraska-Omaha	15,804	13,710	-13.2%
	Wayne State College	3,512	3,839	9.3%
Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	17,937	19,249	7.3%
New Hampshire	Keene State College	4,350	4,409	1.4%
	Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire	4,360	4,228	-3.0%
New Jersey	Kean University	13,303	11,537	-13.3%
	Montclair State University	13,067	12,851	-1.7%
	New Jersey City University	7,681	8,503	10.7%
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,667	8,133	6.1%
	Ramapo College of New Jersey	4,519	4,821	6.7%
	Rowan University	9,668	9,367	-3.1%
	The College of New Jersey	7,403	6,780	-8.4%
	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	5,639	6,205	10.0%
	Thomas A. Edison State College	7,813	8,564	9.6%
	William Paterson University of New Jersey	10,036	9,207	-8.3%
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University	3,619	3,495	-3.4%
	Western New Mexico University	1,881	2,579	37.1%
New York	City University of New York-Bernard Baruch College	15,849	15,071	-4.9%
	City University of New York-Brooklyn College	16,605	14,964	-9.9%
	City University of New York-City College	14,085	12,083	-14.2%
	City University of New York-College of Staten Island	12,181	12,023	-1.3%
	City University of New York-Hunter College	19,639	19,689	0.3%
	City University of New York-John Jay College of Criminal Justice	8,665	10,834	25.0%
	City University of New York-Lehman College	10,240	9,283	-9.3%
	City University of New York-Medgar Evers College	3,530	5,063	43.4%
	City University of New York-Queens College	18,072	16,381	-9.4%
	City University of New York-York College	5,724	6,030	5.3%
	Purchase College, State University of New York	4,619	3,300	-28.6%
	State University of New York at New Paltz	8,610	7,615	-11.6%
	State University of New York at Oswego	8,942	7,802	-12.7%
	State University of New York College at Brockport	9,661	8,492	-12.1%
	State University of New York College at Buffalo	12,952	10,821	-16.5%
	State University of New York College at Cortland	7,238	6,296	-13.0%
	State University of New York College at Fredonia	5,041	4,593	-8.9%
	State University of New York College at Geneseo	5,599	5,560	-0.7%
	State University of New York College at Old Westbury	4,260	3,647	-14.4%
	State University of New York College at Oneonta	6,317	5,406	-14.4%
	State University of New York College at Plattsburgh	6,543	5,920	-9.5%
	State University of New York College at Potsdam	4,830	4,038	-16.4%
	State University of New York Empire State College	6,894	7,542	9.4%
	State University of New York College of Technology at Alfred	3,700	2,888	-21.9%
	State University of New York Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome	2,542	2,492	-2.0%
North Carolina	Appalachian State University	11,931	12,611	5.7%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
North Carolina con't	East Carolina University	17,564	18,271	4.0%
	Elizabeth City State University	1,746	1,937	10.9%
	Fayetteville State University	3,337	4,606	38.0%
	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	6,595	7,585	15.0%
	North Carolina Central University	5,482	5,904	7.7%
	University of North Carolina at Asheville	3,271	3,179	-2.8%
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	14,699	16,511	12.3%
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	12,882	12,535	-2.7%
	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	3,133	3,141	0.3%
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	7,567	9,337	23.4%
	Western Carolina University	6,411	7,033	9.7%
	Winston-Salem State University	2,517	2,957	17.5%
North Dakota	Dickinson State University	1,429	1,736	21.5%
	Mayville State University	763	705	-7.6%
	Minot State University	3,637	3,294	-9.4%
	Valley City State University	1,082	1,054	-2.6%
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	18,657	17,328	-7.1%
	Central State University	2,886	1,051	-63.6%
	Cleveland State University	19,214	15,655	-18.5%
	Kent State University	24,434	20,743	-15.1%
	Ohio State University - Newark Campus	1,567	1,676	7.0%
	Shawnee State University	3,180	3,223	1.4%
	University of Akron	28,801	22,153	-23.1%
	Wright State University	16,393	14,994	-8.5%
	Youngstown State University	15,454	12,324	-20.3%
Oklahoma	East Central University	4,183	4,248	1.6%
	Northeastern State University	8,849	8,230	-7.0%
	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1,746	1,863	6.7%
	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	1,275	1,262	-1.0%
	Rogers State University	2,476	3,104	25.4%
	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	3,971	3,867	-2.6%
	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	5,373	4,868	-9.4%
	University of Central Oklahoma	14,232	13,927	-2.1%
	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,559	1,387	-11.0%
Oregon	Eastern Oregon University	2,230	2,456	10.1%
	Oregon Institute of Technology	2,775	2,462	-11.3%
	Portland State University	16,921	16,997	0.4%
	Southern Oregon University	5,106	5,426	6.3%
	Western Oregon University	4,011	4,497	12.1%
Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	7,484	7,499	0.2%
	California University of Pennsylvania	6,531	5,783	-11.5%
	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	1,738	1,432	-17.6%
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	6,618	5,948	-10.1%
	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	5,456	5,687	4.2%
	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	8,131	7,083	-12.9%
	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	14,398	13,736	-4.6%
	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	7,742	7,920	2.3%
	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	3,520	3,538	0.5%
	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	3,182	2,907	-8.6%
	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	7,789	7,564	-2.9%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Pennsylvania con't	Penn State Abington	3,207	3,218	0.3%
	Penn State Altoona College	2,509	3,727	48.5%
	Penn State Erie Behrend College	2,987	3,327	11.4%
	Penn State Harrisburg Capital College	3,416	3,466	1.5%
	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	6,592	6,674	1.2%
	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	7,825	7,038	-10.1%
	University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	1,204	1,279	6.2%
	University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	3,210	3,096	-3.6%
	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	12,076	11,430	-5.3%
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico-Cayey University College	3,346	3,944	17.9%
	University of Puerto Rico-Humacao University College	3,982	4,320	8.5%
	University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez Campus	9,866	N/A	N/A
	University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras	21,499	21,164	1.6%
Rhode Island	Rhode Island College	9,683	8,622	-11.0%
South Carolina	Clemson University	15,714	16,396	4.3%
	Coastal Carolina University	4,080	4,408	8.0%
	College of Charleston	7,726	10,854	40.5%
	Francis Marion University	3,886	3,554	-8.5%
	Lander University	2,309	2,731	18.3%
	The Citadel - The Military College of South Carolina	3,801	3,766	-0.9%
	University of South Carolina at Aiken	2,966	3,004	1.3%
	University of South Carolina at Spartanburg	3,501	3,729	6.5%
	Winthrop University	5,104	5,574	9.2%
South Dakota	Black Hills State University	2,545	3,445	35.4%
	Dakota State University	1,303	1,331	2.1%
	Northern State University	3,346	2,646	-20.9%
	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	2,322	2,259	-2.7%
	South Dakota State University	8,551	8,867	3.7%
	University of South Dakota	7,627	7,392	-3.1%
Tennessee	Austin Peay State University	6,347	7,802	22.9%
	East Tennessee State University	11,590	11,596	0.1%
	Middle Tennessee State University	14,865	18,366	23.6%
	Tennessee State University	7,393	8,625	16.7%
	Tennessee Technological University	8,140	8,262	1.5%
	University of Memphis	20,681	19,851	-4.0%
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	7,725	8,528	10.4%
	University of Tennessee at Martin	5,363	5,997	11.8%
Texas	Angelo State University	6,298	6,234	-1.0%
	Lamar University-Beaumont	11,489	9,677	-15.8%
	Midwestern State University	5,508	5,770	4.8%
	Prairie View A&M University	4,990	6,004	20.3%
	Sam Houston State University	12,753	12,712	-0.3%
	Southwest Texas State University	20,940	20,652	-1.4%
	Stephen F. Austin State University	12,815	12,041	-6.0%
	Sul Ross State University	2,265	3,296	45.5%
	Tarleton State University	6,250	6,376	2.0%
	Texas A&M International University	1,273	2,838	122.9%
	Texas A&M University-Commerce	7,840	7,693	-1.9%
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	3,801	6,024	58.5%
	Texas A&M University-Kingsville	6,014	6,050	0.6%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Texas con't	Texas A&M University-Texarkana	1,257	1,046	-16.8%
	Texas Southern University	9,427	7,282	-22.8%
	Texas Tech University	25,363	25,022	-1.3%
	Texas Woman's University	9,850	9,378	-4.8%
	University of Houston-Clear Lake	7,562	6,947	-8.1%
	University of Houston-Downtown	7,621	8,194	7.5%
	University of Houston-Victoria	1,164	1,491	28.1%
	University of North Texas	27,160	25,013	-7.9%
	University of Texas at Arlington	24,782	19,286	-22.2%
	University of Texas at Brownsville	1,448	2,616	80.7%
	University of Texas at Dallas	8,558	9,314	8.8%
	University of Texas at San Antonio	15,489	17,494	12.9%
	University of Texas at Tyler	3,725	3,393	-8.9%
	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	2,041	2,130	4.4%
	University of Texas-Pan American	12,337	12,501	1.3%
	West Texas A&M University	6,193	6,489	4.8%
Utah	Southern Utah University	4,003	5,852	46.2%
	Utah Valley State College	7,879	15,994	103.0%
	Weber State University	13,449	14,613	8.7%
Vermont	Castleton State College	1,975	1,840	-6.8%
	Johnson State College	1,680	1,622	-3.5%
	Lyndon State College	1,344	1,229	-8.6%
Virginia	Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia	1,528	1,515	-0.9%
	George Mason University	20,308	23,826	17.3%
	James Madison University	11,251	14,115	25.5%
	Longwood College	3,329	3,352	0.7%
	Norfolk State University	8,008	7,659	-4.4%
	Old Dominion University	16,729	18,557	10.9%
	Radford University	8,990	8,534	-5.1%
Washington	Central Washington University	7,696	8,429	9.5%
	Eastern Washington University	8,402	7,537	-10.3%
	Western Washington University	9,730	11,476	17.9%
West Virginia	Bluefield State College	2,702	2,513	-7.0%
	Concord College	2,651	2,780	4.9%
	Fairmont State College	6,305	6,623	5.0%
	Glenville State College	2,238	2,288	2.2%
	Marshall University	12,407	15,690	26.5%
	Shepherd College	3,694	4,025	9.0%
	West Liberty State College	2,386	2,397	0.5%
	West Virginia State College	4,834	4,603	-4.8%
	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	2,898	2,554	-11.9%
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	10,941	10,584	-3.3%
	University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	5,137	5,544	7.9%
	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	9,118	9,147	0.3%
	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	26,020	21,951	-15.6%
	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	11,740	10,553	-10.1%
	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	5,308	4,623	-12.9%
	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	5,465	5,205	-4.8%
	University of Wisconsin-River Falls	5,196	5,427	4.4%
	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	9,433	8,693	-7.8%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Stout	7,629	7,545	-1.1%
con't	University of Wisconsin-Superior	2,675	2,593	-3.1%
	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	10,820	10,767	-0.5%
Guam	University of Guam	2,591	3,553	37.1%
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	1,684	1,598	-5.1%
Total		**3,370,697**	**3,351,507**	**-0.6%**

Appendix B

Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Fall 1990 and Fall 1997

State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Alabama	Alabama A&M University	4,886	5,094	4.3%
	Auburn University	21,537	21,505	-0.1%
	Tuskegee University	3,510	3,023	-13.9%
	University of Alabama	19,794	18,324	-7.4%
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	15,356	14,933	-2.8%
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	8,139	6,464	-20.6%
Alaska	University of Alaska-Fairbanks	7,592	7,459	-1.8%
Arizona	Arizona State University	42,936	44,255	3.1%
	Northern Arizona University	16,992	19,618	15.5%
	University of Arizona	35,729	33,737	-5.6%
Arkansas	University of Arkansas-Fayetteville	14,732	14,322	-2.8%
	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	3,672	2,953	-19.6%
California	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	17,751	16,735	-5.7%
	California State University, Fresno	19,960	18,113	-9.3%
	California State University, Fullerton	25,592	24,906	-2.7%
	California State University, Sacramento	26,336	23,478	-10.9%
	San Diego State University	35,493	30,593	-13.8%
	San Francisco State University	29,343	26,982	-8.0%
	University of California, Berkeley	30,634	30,290	-1.1%
	University of California, Davis	23,890	24,551	2.8%
	University of California, Irvine	16,808	17,803	5.9%
	University of California, Los Angeles	36,420	35,558	-2.4%
	University of California, Riverside	8,708	9,898	13.7%
	University of California, San Diego	17,790	18,657	4.9%
	University of California, Santa Barbara	18,385	18,940	3.0%
	University of California, Santa Cruz	10,054	10,638	5.8%
Colorado	Colorado State University	26,828	26,365	-1.7%
	University of Colorado at Boulder	28,600	28,209	-1.4%
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	25,497	21,249	-16.7%
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,606	3,320	27.4%
	University of Delaware	20,818	21,166	1.7%
District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia	11,990	4,715	-60.7%
Florida	Florida A&M University	8,344	10,991	31.7%
	Florida Atlantic University	12,767	18,823	47.4%
	Florida International University	22,466	30,012	33.6%
	Florida State University	28,170	30,401	7.9%
	University of Central Florida	21,541	28,685	33.2%
	University of Florida	35,477	41,713	17.6%
	University of South Florida	32,326	34,036	5.3%
Georgia	Fort Valley State University	2,158	2,847	31.9%
	Georgia Institute of Technology	12,241	12,969	5.9%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Georgia	Georgia State University	23,336	24,276	4.0%
con't	University of Georgia	28,395	29,693	4.6%
Hawaii	University of Hawaii	18,799	17,356	-7.7%
Idaho	Idaho State University	9,139	11,886	30.1%
	University of Idaho	10,536	11,027	4.7%
Illinois	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078	21,908	-9.0%
	University of Illinois at Chicago	24,959	24,921	-0.2%
	University of Illinois at Springfield	4,347	4,463	2.7%
	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,163	38,070	-0.2%
Indiana	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	27,517	27,036	-1.7%
	Purdue University	37,588	37,447	-0.4%
Iowa	Iowa State University	25,737	25,384	-1.4%
	University of Iowa	28,785	28,409	-1.3%
Kansas	Kansas State University	21,137	20,306	-3.9%
	University of Kansas	26,434	25,108	-5.0%
	Wichita State University	16,151	14,061	-12.9%
Kentucky	Kentucky State University	2,506	2,288	-8.7%
	Northern Kentucky University	11,254	11,762	4.5%
	University of Kentucky	22,538	23,540	4.4%
	University of Louisville	22,979	20,283	-11.7%
Louisiana	Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	26,112	28,686	9.9%
	Louisiana Tech University	10,004	9,500	-5.0%
	Southern University and A&M College	8,941	9,815	9.8%
	University of New Orleans	15,322	15,833	3.3%
Maine	University of Maine	13,278	8,917	-32.8%
Maryland	Towson University	15,035	15,524	3.3%
	United States Naval Academy	4,368	3,994	-8.6%
	University of Maryland, College Park	34,829	32,711	-6.1%
	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	2,067	3,209	55.2%
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9,628	9,880	2.6%
	University of Massachusetts Amherst	26,025	24,884	-4.4%
	University of Massachusetts Boston	13,723	12,828	-6.5%
Michigan	Michigan State University	44,307	42,603	-3.8%
	Michigan Technological University	6,497	6,302	-3.0%
	Oakland University	12,400	14,379	16.0%
	University of Michigan	36,391	36,995	1.7%
	Wayne State University	33,872	30,729	-9.3%
	Western Michigan University	26,989	26,132	-3.2%
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	57,168	45,410	-20.6%
	University of Minnesota Duluth	10,329	8,331	-19.3%
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,863	2,847	-0.6%
	Mississippi State University	14,391	15,628	8.6%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Mississippi	University of Mississippi	11,288	11,179	-1.0%
con't	University of Southern Mississippi	13,490	14,599	8.2%
Missouri	Lincoln University	3,619	3,041	-16.0%
	University of Missouri, Columbia	25,058	22,552	-10.0%
	University of Missouri, Kansas City	11,263	10,444	-7.3%
	University of Missouri, Rolla	5,440	4,976	-8.5%
	University of Missouri, St. Louis	15,393	15,576	1.2%
Montana	Montana State University	10,392	11,603	11.7%
	The University of Montana	8,879	12,134	36.7%
Nebraska	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	24,453	22,827	-6.6%
Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	17,937	19,249	7.3%
	University of Nevada, Reno	11,487	12,442	8.3%
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	13,260	15,146	14.2%
New Jersey	Montclair State University	13,067	12,851	-1.7%
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,667	8,133	6.1%
	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	33,016	34,420	4.3%
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	14,812	15,067	1.7%
	University of New Mexico	23,950	23,956	0.0%
New York	City University of New York Graduate School and University Center	4,026	3,813	-5.3%
	Cornell University	9,304	8,053	-13.4%
	University of Albany, SUNY	17,400	16,050	-7.8%
	University at Binghamtom, SUNY	12,202	12,156	-0.4%
	University at Buffalo, SUNY	27,638	23,429	-15.2%
	University at Stony Brook, SUNY	17,624	17,831	1.2%
North Carolina	East Carolina University	17,564	18,271	4.0%
	North Carolina A&T State University	6,595	7,585	15.0%
	North Carolina State University	27,199	28,281	4.0%
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,878	24,368	2.1%
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	14,699	16,511	12.3%
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	12,882	12,535	-2.7%
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	8,707	9,408	8.1%
	University of North Dakota	11,659	10,363	-11.1%
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	18,657	17,328	-7.1%
	Cleveland State University	19,214	15,655	-18.5%
	Kent State University	24,434	20,743	-15.1%
	Miami University	15,835	16,328	3.1%
	Ohio University	18,505	19,563	5.7%
	The Ohio State University	54,087	48,278	-10.7%
	University of Akron	28,801	22,153	-23.1%
	University of Cincinnati	31,013	28,161	-9.2%
	University of Toledo	24,691	20,317	-17.7%
	Wright State University	16,393	14,994	-8.5%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Oklahoma	Langston University	2,792	3,376	20.9%
	Oklahoma State University	19,827	19,332	-2.5%
	University of Oklahoma	20,774	23,024	10.8%
Oregon	Oregon State University	16,361	14,490	-11.4%
	Portland State University	16,921	16,997	0.4%
	University of Oregon	18,840	17,530	-7.0%
Pennsylvania	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	14,398	13,736	-4.6%
	Temple University	29,714	27,652	-6.9%
	The Pennsylvania State University	38,864	40,538	4.3%
	University of Pittsburgh	28,120	25,461	-9.5%
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez Campus	9,866	N/A	N/A
	University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras	21,499	21,164	-1.6%
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	16,047	13,409	-16.4%
South Carolina	Clemson University	15,714	16,396	4.3%
	South Carolina State University	4,822	4,657	-3.4%
	University of South Carolina	25,613	25,447	-0.6%
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	8,551	8,867	3.7%
	University of South Dakota	7,627	7,392	-3.1%
Tennessee	Middle Tennessee State University	14,865	18,366	23.6%
	Tennessee State University	7,393	8,625	16.7%
	University of Memphis	20,681	19,851	-4.0%
	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	26,055	25,401	-2.5%
Texas	Prairie View A&M University	4,990	6,004	20.3%
	Texas A&M University	41,171	41,461	0.7%
	Texas Tech University	25,363	25,022	-1.3%
	University of Houston	33,115	31,602	-4.6%
	University of North Texas	27,160	25,013	-7.9%
	University of Texas at Arlington	24,782	19,286	-22.2%
	University of Texas at Austin	49,617	48,857	-1.5%
	University of Texas at San Antonio	15,489	17,494	12.9%
Utah	University of Utah	24,922	25,892	3.9%
	Utah State University	15,155	21,234	40.1%
Vermont	University of Vermont	11,076	10,368	-6.4%
Virginia	University of Virginia	21,110	21,942	3.9%
	Virginia Commonwealth University	21,764	22,702	4.3%
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	25,568	27,208	6.4%
	Virginia State University	3,988	4,200	5.3%
Washington	University of Washington	33,854	35,367	4.5%
	Washington State University	18,412	20,243	9.9%
West Virginia	Marshall University	12,407	15,690	26.5%
	West Virginia State College	4,834	4,603	-4.8%
	West Virginia University	20,854	22,238	6.6%

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State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 1997 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin–Madison	43,209	39,699	-8.1%
	University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee	26,020	21,951	-15.6%
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	12,517	11,094	-11.4%
Guam	University of Guam	2,591	3,553	37.1%
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	1,684	1,598	-5.1%
Total		**3,287,259**	**3,237,092**	**-1.5%**

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